

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair with higher temperature to-day;
to-morrow fair, northwest gales.
Highest temperature yesterday, 31; lowest, 24.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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In Greater New York.

BURLESON PUTS UP TELEGRAPH RATES 20 P. C.

Jump in Government and Business Tolls Laid to Wage Increases.

EFFECTIVE ON APRIL 1

New Charges, It Is Said, Barely Enough to Meet Operating Costs.

NIGHT LETTERS INCLUDED

Newspapers' Leased Wires and Press Messages Are Not Affected.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A general 20 per cent. increase in domestic commercial telegraph rates will go into effect on April 1 and remain effective indefinitely. Announcement of this increase was made to-night by Postmaster-General Burleson, under whose jurisdiction the wire systems have been since the Government took them over. The higher rates were agreed upon at a meeting of the Federal Wire Board.

The reason for the increased rates is that they "are made necessary to meet the higher cost of operation occasioned by wage increases now in effect made during the last year and which are barely sufficient for the general strike of operators in being threatened because of dissatisfaction with present wage rates, the Postmaster-General's statement is looked on as possibly foreshadowing still other increases in telegram rates.

Schedule of New Rates.

Mr. Burleson's order follows: "The following schedule of domestic commercial telegraph rates shall be effective from April 1, 1919, and continue until otherwise ordered:

Each Add'l	Each	Each	Each
Word.	Word.	Word.	Word.
25c.	25c.	25c.	25c.
40c.	40c.	40c.	40c.
55c.	55c.	55c.	55c.
70c.	70c.	70c.	70c.
85c.	85c.	85c.	85c.
1.00c.	1.00c.	1.00c.	1.00c.

"Day letters and night letters shall be computed as at present, but charged for on the basis of the above rates. Night messages will be charged for at an increase of 20 per cent. over existing night message rates.

"Commercial and Government leased wires shall be charged for at an advance of 20 per cent. over existing leased wire rates, whether such wires be furnished by a telegraph or a telephone system under Government control.

Government Pays Increase Too.

"The telegraph rates for domestic United States Government telegrams are increased 20 per cent. over the present Government rate.

"The rate increases herein ordered are made necessary by the increased cost of operation occasioned by wage increases now in effect made during the past year and are barely sufficient for the purpose.

"The order was issued by the Post Office Department without comment other than the explanation that the increase would not affect press rates and charges on wires leased by newspapers and press associations.

Increased wages for employees of all departments of telegraph systems under Federal control, except employees at "non-functional" offices and messengers, became effective December 1. Employees in service more than a year and a half received an increase of 10 per cent. and those in service less than a year and a half 5 per cent.

SEES NO REASON FOR RAISE.

Postal Telegraph Company Says Seizure Explained.

Asserting that there was no valid reason for the advance in telegraph rates put into effect by Postmaster-General Burleson, William J. Deegan, secretary of the Postal Telegraph Company, issued a statement last night in which he said the rate increase "does the real reason for the recent ousting of Clarence H. Mackay and the other officers of the Postal company."

"We now understand," Mr. Deegan said, "why a week ago to-day Mr. Burleson seized all the telegraph lines and turned out its officials. He knew we had refused to increase telegraph rates when the suggestion was made to us in January by his operating board of Western Union and Bell telephone officials, and his only way of increasing them was first to seize our lines. It was impossible for the Western Union to increase its telegraph rates unless the business would come to us at the lower rates."

Actors' Strike Threatened.

LONDON, March 29.—An actors' strike is threatened in the United Kingdom. The executive committee of the Actors' Association, with which the theatrical employees, musicians and vaudeville performers are cooperating, decided today to recommend to a general meeting to be held Sunday that no member of the association appear in a cast not entirely composed of members of the association.

That Hour Lost To-Day Will Come Back Oct. 26

THE nation's clocks were advanced one hour at 2 o'clock this morning and from now until October 26 "clock time" instead of the usual standard time will prevail. On the last Sunday of October, the lost hour will be restored when all the clocks will be turned back sixty minutes.

The time changes are authorized under the daylight saving law passed by Congress last year as a conservation measure. Farmers' representatives, dissatisfied after one season's trial, sought to have the act repealed, but the agricultural appropriation bill with a repealing rider failed with other measures killed by the Senate filibuster.

KRUPPS RUNNING ON ALLIED WORK

Essen's Big Plant Doing Nothing But Repairing Guns to Be Surrendered.

FORCE IS CUT TO 42,000

Company Would Help Rebuild France and Belgium in Return for Materials.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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Paris, March 29.—The Krupp Works at Essen, the world's greatest plant for the manufacture of weapons of destruction, from which have issued more monstrous engines of war than from any other spot on the earth, now are silent and idle, paralyzed by the victory of the Allies. In all the great workshops spreading over miles the only furnaces that are burning, and only wheels that turn, are in one little corner where a few mechanics are at work upon some cannon—repairing them so that the Allies will accept them under the terms of the armistice.

The directors of the Krupp plant now are proposing to furnish its products to aid Belgium and French reconstruction in exchange for raw materials. This work is brought by an observer who has just returned from a visit to Essen in which he inspected the works and talked with Herr Wittfeld, general manager; Herr Homann, manager of the foreign service, and Herr Luther, Mayor of Essen.

New at Peace Strength.

Krupps has been "demobilized to peace strength." Its war time force, once reported to have reached a million, is said by these authorities to have been 115,000, of whom 30,000 were women. The present force is 42,000, the same number as in August, 1914.

The product of the Krupp Works during the fifty-two months of the war was 40,000 cannon of all calibers, an average of one cannon an hour, and a total shell output that has not been computed, but that the end of the war was 2,500,000 a month, or nearly 3,500 an hour. Workers labored for ten hours a day before the war, but only 7 per cent. of the Krupp's manufactures was war material and arms, the remainder being peaceful products, rails, wheels, etc.

Herr Wittfeld says that before the war profits were steadily rising, but during the war they slumped, although this is accounted for partly by much new war construction. Dividends were 7 per cent. in 1912, 10 per cent. in 1913, 14 per cent. in 1914, 12 per cent. during the war, then 10 per cent. and now nothing.

Future Depends Upon the Allies.

The future of Krupp depends entirely upon the Allies. If they wish the whole gigantic place can be turned over to reconstruction work or it can be ruined. The supply of raw material remaining is sufficient for three or four years, but for the smelters, which are on the left bank of the river at Rheinfelden and are controlled by the Belgian army of occupation.

A proposition has been made to the Allies that in return for enough raw materials to permit the factories to work up to full time the output should be divided into three equal parts, the first two going to France and Belgium to help them to reconstruct, the third to Germany's internal needs.

Output could be of all kinds of agricultural machinery, tools and appliances of various kinds up to locomotives and cars.

Interesting details are given concerning the long range guns used to bombard Paris, which were made by the Krupp engineers, Herr Poseberger. He refused to talk of the super cannon, but Herr Wittfeld says the calibre was 21 centimetres and the length of the gun 21 metres, with the projectile of an initial velocity of 1,600 metres. The gun would be fired only a few times before the barrels had to be returned to Essen to be repaired.

Guns Built to Shoot Over Channel.

The Germans built these guns with the hope of being able to bombard London from Calais when they took that place.

The morale of the Krupp workmen is declared to have been good until the armistice was signed. During the first governmental crisis in the summer of 1917 a strike was called by the Krupp works, but only 5,000 men went out. That was the only strike during the war.

These results were obtained by an elaborate system of welfare establishments, model houses, baths, gymnasiums and recreation and reading rooms, while whatever happened the Krupp workmen were well fed. Therein lies the secret of the Krupp success.

French Ban of Pastry Lifted.

Paris, March 29.—A decree issued by the Government to-day permits the baking of fresh pastry. The use of bread flour in baking biscuits and pastry will be permitted hereafter.

27TH DIVISION'S NAME RETAINED FOR U. S. ARMY

New York Unit to Be Continued in Permanent Force.

QUARTERS AT UPTON

Peace Strength of Military Establishment to Be 509,000 Men.

MARCH TELLS PLANS

Says Some of New Volunteer 50,000 May Be Sent to Russia.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Because of his brilliant war record the Twenty-seventh New York National Guard Division is to be retained at Camp Upton under its present designation as part of the permanent military establishment of the country.

This announcement was made to-day by Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, in his interview with the newspaper men. The other divisions are: Twenty-sixth, at Camp Devens; Twenty-eighth, Camp Dix; Twenty-ninth, Camp Meade; Thirtieth, Camp Jackson, South Carolina; Thirty-second, Camp Grant, Illinois; Thirty-third, Camp Sherman, Ohio; Thirty-fourth, Camp Taylor, Kentucky; Eighty-fifth, Camp Gordon, Georgia; Eighty-ninth, Camp Funston, Kansas; Ninety-first, at Camp Lewis, Washington.

The Forty-second (Rainbow) will be a cavalry division in the new organization, Gen. March said. This division will be organized in the Southern Department and drawn from all the States. The First to Seventh divisions will retain the designations of the seven regular divisions now in France comprising the First and Second Army Corps.

The peace strength of the army is to be 509,000 men, according to Gen. March, who is making plans based on that figure. There will be five army corps, comprising twenty divisions of infantry and one cavalry division.

Will Keep Troops in Russia.

Regarding the call for 50,000 volunteers for foreign service, Gen. March said it was to relieve men who were needed in the home front. Some of the new recruits may go to Russia if they so desire, he stated, thereby indicating that the Government plans to keep American troops on Russian soil for some time and has no present intention of withdrawing them despite protest from Senator Johnson (Cal.) and others. Gen. March said in part: "During the time that I have not seen you men I have been going around to the camps of the country and have given orders at each camp that the overseas is to be cut down to a standard overhead of approximately 3,000 men, which will take care of medical people, utilities generally and the demobilizing detachment, motor transport men, permanent guard for the camp, and at the same time I gave orders at each camp that the demobilization of an individual soldier who arrived there with his records in proper shape should not take more than forty-eight hours."

"These orders are now in effect and since I have arrived in Washington in two camps where it required five to six days for demobilization I have received telegraphic advice that they are now down to forty-eight hours in one place and that this had been accomplished."

"I found that the men objected strongly to being held in the camps for the purpose of parading. They wanted to get back to their people and their homes, and the War Department is in entire sympathy with that idea. To hold some men in the camps until a whole division arrives sometimes requires two or three weeks, and it is wholly unfair not to demobilize the men at once upon arrival."

So far as is known nothing in the nature of an ultimatum has been received, and it is believed that the issue will be settled satisfactorily without a breach.

One source of delay has been found in the failure to secure quickly the shipping necessary to convey the Polish Legions to the German port of debarkation. It will require thirty ships of 5,000 tons each and two months' time to complete the movement, and negotiations have not been completed for furnishing this large amount of transport.

"I promised definitely to each man that he would get foreign service, and on my return I approved an order which has already appeared in the press promising definitely that we will give that character of service to any 50,000 men of the 175,000 authorized by the last Congress to transport to Europe."

"The shipments from abroad during March so far have exceeded our estimates by a considerable number. When we made our original figures we expected to transport about 200,000, but there have actually sailed or are on the high seas 244,186. We are approaching rapidly the 250,000 mark and expect to pass that this coming month."

In this connection we have noticed several times in the papers comments on the rates charged for transportation of American troops to Europe. The general comment has been that the rates charged are excessive.

Below Cost to Britain.

"As a matter of fact the rate established between the two governments is a flat rate for the transportation of troops."

Continued on Eighth Page.

MONROE AMENDMENT HANGS ON BARGAINING; INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL WILL TRY KAISER; FOCH ORDERED TO ACT ON DANZIG SITUATION

GUNS MOUNTED AROUND DANZIG

Germans Fortify Coast Where Allies Plan to Land Polish Troops.

GRAVE OUTLOOK IN CASE

Rupture of Armistice Declared to Be Possible—Nudant Is Criticized.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, March 29.—The Supreme War Council and the Council of Four have reached a decision as to what action shall be taken in regard to the transportation of Gen. Haller's Polish army from France to Poland through Danzig. This has been transmitted to Marshal Foch with instructions to put it into effect, but the nature of the conclusion is kept secret.

LONDON, March 29.—In addition to reinforcing the garrison at Danzig, the Germans, according to advices received here, are said to be mounting guns along the Prussian coast near that port.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 29 (delayed).—The allied note regarding the landing of Gen. Haller's troops at Danzig has created a grave situation in foreign relations, the ultimate effects of which cannot yet be estimated, says a despatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Weimar.

Before despatching its reply, the message adds, the Government consulted all the party leaders, who are said to have given the German answer their unqualified approval.

The situation is regarded as serious in responsible circles, with a rupture of the armistice within the bounds of possibility.

As regards the Government's attitude on the note, it is learned that Gen. Nudant handed the document to Herr Hammerstein at Spa on Thursday with the expression of hope that the question would be settled without a quarrel. Herr Hammerstein replied that the note placed Germany in the most difficult situation she had occupied since the beginning of the armistice.

The Government is said to feel that Gen. Nudant did not try to settle the matter in an amicable, reasonable way, that on the contrary he appeared to be attempting to emphasize the severity of the Entente's demands in asking the unconditional surrender of Germany to dictation, particularly to that of France, and by undertaking to make Poland simultaneously the opponent of Bolshevism and the ally of the Entente, a policy which is characterized as the Entente's encircling policy against Germany.

Original Demands Are Renewed.

It is said the proceedings have been marked throughout by just such abandonments of positions when it had been supposed that an agreement was in prospect. In the matter of reparations the question was brought back to original demands which already had been found to be impracticable by a majority of the council.

There are indications of a sharp lapse depending on this method of procedure. Among the American delegation it is felt that better progress should be insisted upon, even if it requires the adoption of something like a closure rule.

After most of the day in conference with the three Premiers President Wilson spent some time late this afternoon in a discussion with Thomas Lamont and Norman Davis, members of the Council of Four, and the financial advisers of the American delegation, regarding reparations. Several formulae are under consideration, and such progress has been made as to justify the expectation that this subject will be finally disposed of on Tuesday or Wednesday of the coming week.

The Council of Four also has given fresh consideration to the question of the Saar Valley, and it is believed that the council has virtually settled upon a plan to return the Saar Valley to French political sovereignty, while France will be given economic control of the mineral resources in that section for a limited time, supposedly based upon a time allowance for the settlement of indemnity.

Secretaries Fail to Meet.

The Council of Foreign Secretaries and Foreign Ministers organized Friday did not meet to-day, but it was announced that it will meet Tuesday to hear the report of the Peace Conference Commission of Czech-Slovak affairs.

Paul Dutasta, the general secretary of the Peace Conference, went to Versailles to-day to arrange details for the signing of the preliminary treaty.

The Council of Four yesterday first of all, that her boundaries, as fixed by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1814, be restored to her, together with the Sarre basin. In the Rhine provinces on the left bank of the Rhine, it was stipulated, the Germans should have political autonomy, but should not be permitted to establish fortifications, occupy the territory with armed forces, nor control the railways. Thus the Rhine would serve France as a natural frontier.

(The treaty of Paris in 1814 provided that France renounce her claims on Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine and return to the boundaries as they existed in 1792, before the Revolution. This compelled France to confine herself to the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, which had been under French control since 1689. It was erroneously reported from Paris Friday night that France had demanded her 1914 frontiers, which would have excluded Alsace and Lorraine from her claims before the Peace Conference.)

Offering the ports of Stettin, Koenigsberg, Memel or Libau, the German Government says that "all necessary facilities for the speediest possible landing and transit of Gen. Haller's army to Poland will be given."

"From the standpoint of railroad facilities," the reply adds, "the routes from these cities lead more speedily to the goal, without interrupting the flow of foodstuffs to Poland."

According to the Berlin Tageblatt, all parties in the Weimar National Assembly, including the Independent Socialists, approved of the Government's reply to the Entente note. The German

WAR'S MAKERS TO BE PUNISHED

Peace Commission Decides All Responsible Shall Pay the Penalty.

PEACE DELAY VEXES U. S.

France Now Demands Frontier of 1814, With Rhine as the Boundary.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 30 (Sunday, 4 A. M.).—The Commission on Responsibility for the War has decided: First, solemnly to condemn the violation of neutrality and all the crimes committed by the Central Empires; second, the appointment of an international tribunal to judge all those responsible, including the abdicated German Emperor.

The report of the committee was submitted to the Peace Conference yesterday. An official statement issued yesterday describing the final work says:

"The Commission on Responsibility for the War held its last meeting this morning (Saturday). Its general report has been transmitted to the conference, under whose control it will be followed up."

Sir Ernest Pollock, the British Solicitor-General, expressed the thanks of the commission to Secretary Lansing for the excellent and liberal spirit in which he had presided over the discussions."

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 29.—The feeling is growing among the members of the American delegation to the Peace Conference that proper progress is not being made by the Council of Four toward a settlement of the great questions upon which the peace treaty virtually was lost, or rather marked by such a series of advances and retreats as only served to irritate those members who are seeking earnestly a solution of the various problems.

When it was thought that an agreement had been reached on the question of reparations, a backward step was taken last evening through the sudden introduction by one of the parties interested of an entirely new basis of adjustment.

Original Demands Are Renewed.

It is said the proceedings have been marked throughout by just such abandonments of positions when it had been supposed that an agreement was in prospect. In the matter of reparations the question was brought back to original demands which already had been found to be impracticable by a majority of the council.

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Continued on Second Page.

Monroe Doctrine League Amendment Is Submitted to Wilson and Premiers

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 29.—The American Monroe Doctrine amendment to the covenant of the League of Nations, it is understood, has been submitted to the Council of Four for final determination as to the course to be adopted concerning it.

When the amendment came up at the last meeting of the League of Nations Commission an unexpected obstacle arose which caused action on it to be deferred. This was not against the Monroe Doctrine itself, but the form of the amendment, which is so general in its terms that it might include other doctrines to which strong objections prevailed among some of the British dominions.

As a conference failed to disclose means of removing the obstacle, the amendment finally was referred to the Premiers and the President as the court of last resort.

ALLIES DEMAND SOVIETS RESIGN

Hungary's Bolshevik Government Notified Assembly Must Be Elected.

DISORDERS IN BUDAPEST

Americans in Paris Hear of Rioting and Looting of Homes of Wealthy.

LONDON, March 29.—The Allies have demanded the resignation of the Hungarian Soviet Government, according to despatches to the Exchange Telegraph Company by way of Berlin and Copenhagen. They demand the election of a National Assembly under the supervision of allied troops.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 29.—The American Commission received indirectly tonight a despatch from Budapest reporting serious disorders there, with the looting of shops, the confiscation of personal property and the seizure of much silver plate belonging to the wealthier classes.

All work in Budapest has been stopped and the Government is taking an inventory of the shops, banks and factories. All property, real and personal, has been sequestered. Houses have been seized by the state, arms requisitioned and numerous prominent persons arrested.

In addition to the Italian and British representatives Prof. Philip Brown of Princeton University, President of the United States, remains in Budapest. It is announced that he will be treated with courtesy and allowed to send messages to Vienna.

Premier Lenin of the Russian Soviet Government has sent to the Hungarian Constitutional Commission a draft of a proposed constitution for Hungary, according to a Vienna despatch, transmitted by the Zurich correspondent of L'Information.

Missions Are Not Interned.

Foreign Minister Bela Kun has issued a decree extending the protection of the "Hungarian Soviet Republic" to the foreign military missions in Budapest, a Hungarian wireless despatch received here to-day says. The missions will be permitted to fly the flags of their respective countries over their headquarters.

A despatch from Rome asserts that the missions have been neither interned nor expelled, but have simply been requested to abstain from communicating with their Governments until the new Hungarian Government has been firmly established.

According to the Paris edition of the Daily Mail Co. Vix, the chief of the French Mission, has telegraphed that he had been released and was proceeding to Paris.

Reuters's correspondent here received a report from Pressburg to the effect that the allied mission at Budapest has started for Belgrade.

According to a telegram from a German source, says the Temps, the Bolshevik revolt recently reported in Bessarabia has progressed to the Danube.

The Temps says today that military measures which it is reported will be taken to counteract the danger arising from the establishment of a Soviet Government at Budapest are still under discussion by the allied Governments. It seems sure, the newspaper adds, that a certain quantity of material and equipment will be sent to Rumania.

The railway strike in German-Austria Continued on Third Page.

Fund Checks Smoke Famine in France

THE soldiers in French billets say that when they have a little money to spend and visit places where tobacco was formerly sold they don't find any, therefore the gifts of the donors of THE SUN Tobacco Fund are welcomed with greater joy than at any time during the war. In Germany conditions of tobacco famine are even worse. Read the late news of this situation on page 1, section 4.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Wilson Informed Objections Will Be Raised if Clause Is Offered.

HAS MADE TWO DRAFTS

His Friends Assert He Is Still Hopeful of Getting One Accepted.

JAPAN IS CHIEF WORRY

Situation Complicated by Omitting Her Through the Two Councils of Four.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, March 29.—The Monroe Doctrine amendment to the League of Nations covenant, about which there has been much mystery during the week, has become the subject of bargaining, it was learned to-day. At the last meeting of the league committee President Wilson did not offer the amendment, as he previously had announced he would do, because at the last moment he was apprised informally that objection would be raised to it. Since then the President has not mentioned the amendment and the only explanation offered is this mysterious objection.

The idea that President Wilson never really intended to make a fight for the Monroe Doctrine is repudiated by some of his friends here, who insisted to-day that he was still hopeful of getting it admitted in some form to the League of Nations covenant.

The President as late as Wednesday had two drafts of proposed changes, one mentioning the Monroe Doctrine specifically and justifying it on the ground that it would help to preserve the peace of the world, while the other was couched in more general terms, not mentioning the Monroe Doctrine by name.

Japanese Complication Intimated.